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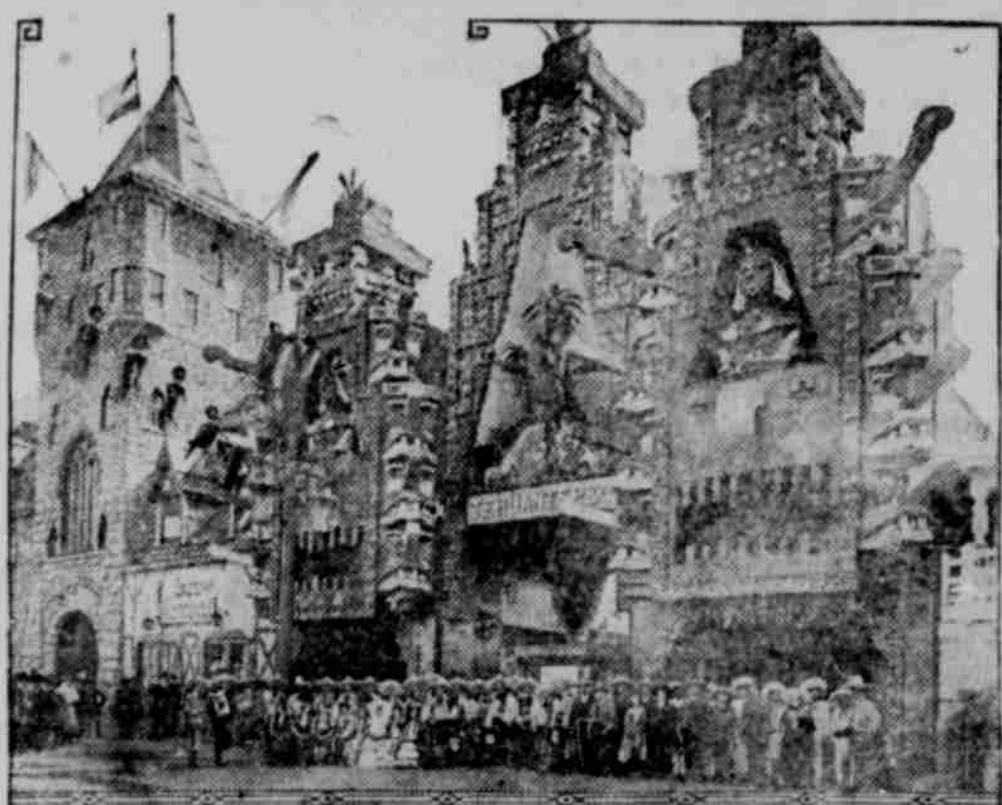
Of Course You Are Going to See the Exposition

The World in Epitome Shown by Displays in the
Vast Exhibit Palaces at the Panama-
Pacific International Exposition.

Today the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco is being widely exploited throughout the world by the millions of sight-seers who have visited the exposition since its opening on February 20th last as the most beautiful, comprehensive and interesting universal exposition that the world has ever known. The wonderful exhibit palaces house the treasures of the earth, while the grounds, planted to millions of rare bulbs, are a gorgeous mass of color and fragrance. To the visitor entering the gates for the first time, either by night or day, the scene is certain to hold the newcomer spellbound, as the vast panorama unfolds bit by bit before the gaze and the eye wanders from one beauty spot to another in an endless chain of amazing surprises. Entering the main gate at Scott street, for instance, the visitor sees the great Fountain of Energy directly before him, its giant sprays sparkling and flashing in the light of the warm California sun by day, or assuming the appearance of masses of flowing flames by night under the powerful beams of the great batteries of searchlights trained upon this work of art. As the spell is lifted the eye falls upon the Tower of Jewels, the great center piece of the exposition, and again attention is arrested until the eye has conquered the dizzy heights of this gem-studded tower, every cornice and figure sending forth its share of dazzling lights.

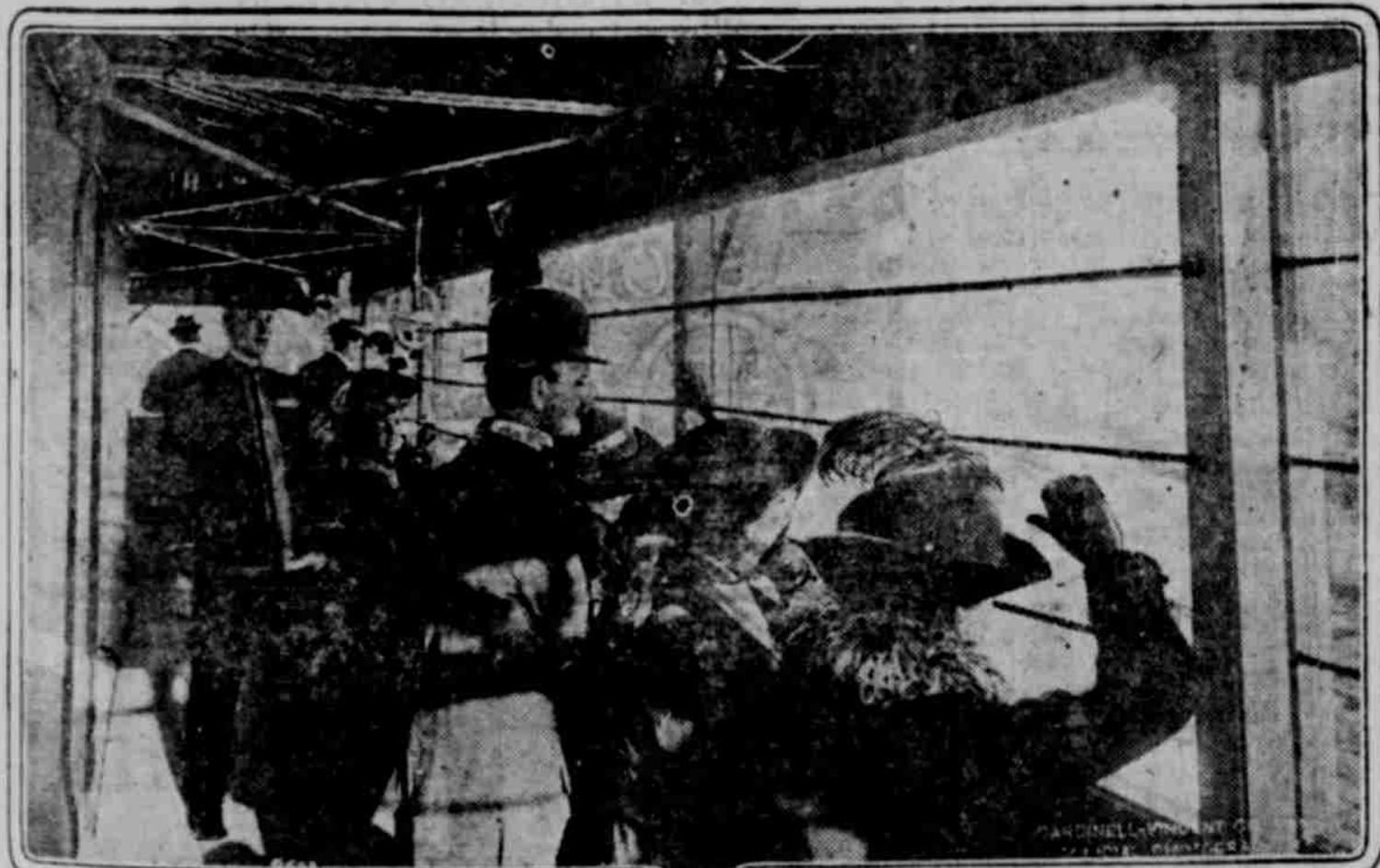
The world's advance in all branches of art, science and industry is amazingly portrayed in the exhibits. Among the electrical exhibits, for example, is the Audion amplifier, invented by Lee De Forest. Through this invention the visitor in the Liberal Arts palace is enabled to converse over the long distance telephone with his relatives at the farthest section of the Atlantic coast and may hear the voice of the speaker in greater volume than was actually given into the transmitting telephone. The intensity of the sound is increased by passing through heat waves. Today it is possible for an orator in New York city to address through the telephone a large audience at San Francisco, the sound being increased so that it is of power great enough to fill a large hall. This single advance in the development of the telephone is paralleled in hundreds of other lines. The railroads have made low round trip rates and ample and reasonable accommodations are to be had in San Francisco and the adjoining cities.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF 10,000 YEARS AGO SHOWN IN THE
TEHUANTEPEC VILLAGE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

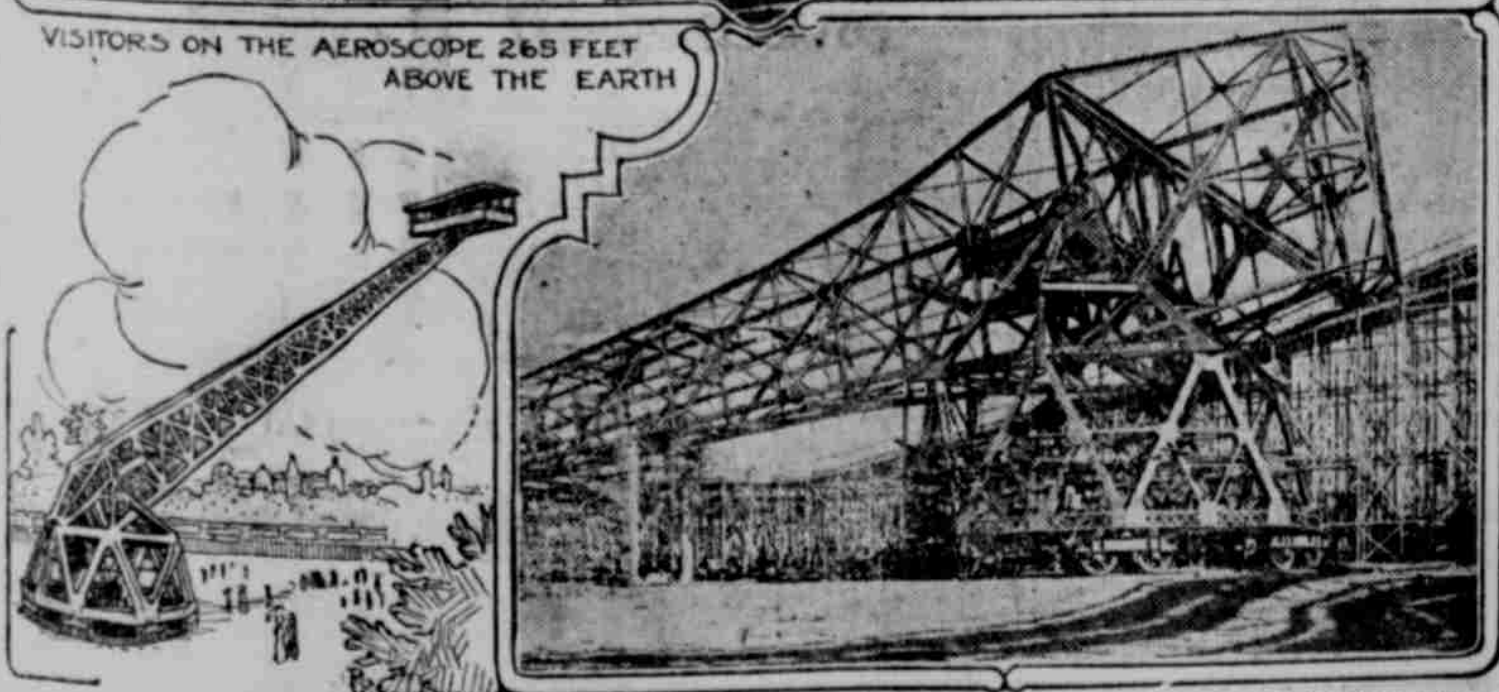


The Tehuantepec village on the Zone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is a bit of the oldest civilization of the world brought to San Francisco from the country of the Aztec ruins in Central America. Beautiful carpet weaving is shown, together with onyx cutting, clay and wax modeling, ancient dancing and singing, pottery making and coloring and other arts characteristic of the people. A typical garden is open to the visitor in the concession in which is to be seen the landscape art of this people.

THE WONDERFUL AEROSCOPE, HIGHER THAN THE FERRIS WHEEL, GIVES
VISITORS MARVELOUS VIEW OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION



VISITORS ON THE AEROSCOPE 265 FEET
ABOVE THE EARTH



THE GIANT FRAME OF THE AEROSCOPE AS IT APPEARED UNDER CONSTRUCTION

For the seeker of amusement there is opportunity a-plenty in the unique mechanical achievement, the Aeroscope, on "The Zone," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The Aeroscope resembles a giant crane of a novel and intricate design, its steel construction recalling that of the Bascule bridge. At the extremity of the long arm of the crane is a two-story car with a seating capacity for 100 persons and standing room for 20 more. At the short end of the crane is a giant mass of concrete, which serves as a counter-balance for the long arm of the crane. Beneath the car are two great water tanks, which take on water or discharge it as passengers enter or leave the car, thus always preserving the balance to a nicety. When, for example, a man weighing 160 pounds enters the car an amount of water of equal weight is released from the tank, and when the passenger departs 160 pounds of water are automatically discharged into the tank below the car. The car ascends without perceptible motion, and perfect safety and a farless ride of ten minutes is assured to passengers while enjoying this trip of 265 feet into the clouds, or four feet higher than the Ferris wheel. Two motors control the ascent and descent in conjunction with the counter-balance of the huge car, and when it reaches its extreme height it begins to swing slowly around on the wheels at its base, giving a magnificent view of the exposition, of San Francisco bay and of the city of San Francisco.

THIS IS "MR. SOA KUM."



Visitors to the Zone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition find much to amuse them by a visit to "Soa Kum" and hundreds of other interesting concessions which line the Zone's broad avenue for a mile. In "Soa Kum" one tries to hit all kinds of heads for all kinds of prizes.

UNCLE SAM SHOWN ON THE ZONE.



This photograph shows a unique figure of Uncle Sam on the Zone, the great amusement section at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.

KANSAS

BY JAMES C. KELLY.

Kansas is a harmless, inoffensive and gentle state. Left to herself, she would probably be a perfectly normal and healthy commonwealth. At this writing, however, she is suffering from over-publicity. So painful has this malady become that the Kansas legislature a few weeks ago found it expedient to pass a resolution assuring us that Kansas is a perfectly good state and that bad people on the outside were telling stories about her.

Kansas is a long way from the Monument. Prohibitionists who insist on parading Kansas before us as a little Paradise, have made it a painful duty, however, to analyze conditions in that state. After hearing or reading a few reams of these "dry" exaggerations one is forced to the conclusion that about the only good thing they don't have in Kansas is a good time. The "prohis" would have us believe that Kansas, since it went "dry" in 1880, has cornered practically all the morality and material wealth of the Nation.

Without any intention of detracting from the fair name of the Sunflower State, I quote the following facts taken from the official reports of the United States Census Bureau:

Thirty-three and nine-tenths per cent. of Kansas homes owned by the occupants were under mortgage in 1910. This per cent. was higher than that of twenty-eight other states.

Forty-two and eight-tenths per cent. of farm homes were mortgaged. Forty-six states made a better showing than Kansas. (Volume I. Census Reports, 1910)

The average per capita tax levy in Kansas, 1912, was \$16.55. Thirty-four states had a lower levy. The per capita indebtedness of Kansas counties and other civil divisions in 1913 was \$31.22. Thirty-one states showed a smaller per capita debt. (Abstract special bulletin, U. S. Census 1913)

Bulletin 119, issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, shows that twenty-four states had a lower rate of insanity than Kansas. Nineteen states had a lower rate of insanity due to alcohol.

Bulletin 103 shows that forty-three states had a larger percentage of church membership than Kansas.

The report of the Comptroller of Currency gives the average per capita savings deposit for the entire nation as \$439.07, but the average deposit in Kansas was only \$231.69.

Twenty-four states, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other great license states, have a lower per cent. of divorced inhabitants than Kansas. (Vol. I. U. S. Census 1910)

Finally, on page 763, Vol. I, U. S. Census, 1910, it is recorded that at the time of the census, forty-four states were more attractive to their native-born sons than was Kansas. There were in the country at that time 1,251,574 native Kansans, but only 65.8 per cent. of these were in Kansas. Four hundred twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-six had left home.—Adv.

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